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MEMORANDUM BY COLONEL E. K. ELLIOT, COMMISSIONER,
NAGPORE, DATED THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1861, PRO-
POSING THE AMALGAMATION OF THE JUBBULPORE
DIVISION WITH THE PROVINCE OF NAGPORE, AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. FOREIGN DEPART-
MENT, RESOLUTION No. 9, DATED THE 2ND NOVEM-
BER 1861, SANCTIONING THE PROPOSAL.

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MEMORANDUM ON THE AMALGAMATION OF THE JUBBULPORE
DIVISION WITH THE PROVINCE OF NAGPORE.

There are many reasons why it would be an advantage to amalgamate the Jubbulpore Division with the Province of Nagpore. The Nurbudda Districts of themselves, though comprising an extensive and important tract of country, yield an income too limited to admit of their commanding that attention so requisite to secure a progressive improvement or an adequate development of resources.

2. Originally under the Government of India, they must have been transferred to the North-West on the creation of the Agra Presidency. After the disturbances in 1842 the Agency was remodelled and the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories were again brought nominally under the Supreme Government. I say nominally, because though the country was administered by a Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent in direct communication with the Governor-General in Council, yet in Revenue and Criminal matters the Districts were under the Sudder Board and the Sudder Nizamut Adalat at Agra, the Civil Judge of the Territories exercising in Civil matters the powers of the Dewanee Adalat with Native ministerial officers and exercising under him appellate powers in Civil Suits.

3. The Commissioner and Agent in addition to the Saugor District, Juloun, etc., exercised a political supervision on Scindiah's Dominions as well as Bundelkund, Jhansi, Rewah, etc., so that but a limited portion of his time and attention could be devoted to his duties as a Revenue and Police Commissioner.

4. A few years ago this nominal supervision on the part of the Supreme Government was entirely relinquished. The Districts were transferred *bona fide* to the North-Western Provinces and the Commissioner took up his abode permanently at Jubbulpore his duties being confined to a Revenue Administration in subordination to the Sudder Board of the country then comprising Juloun in addition to the District known as the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories. The Judicial duties continued to be performed by a Civil and Sessions Judge in subordination to the Sudder Court at Agra. Under the North-Western Provinces they still continue, but their locality is, as it were, a bar to their progress. They are too much out of the way to receive much attention either from Agra or even Allahabad—they are off the main line, it may be said. What would improve the Nurbudda Valley would be comparatively of small avail to the Gangetic Districts. Such appears to be the case, though in truth it ought not to be so, for could the grain of the Nurbudda and Nagpore Districts be made available, the evils of a scarcity in the Doab might be considerably lessened.

5. It were preferable in my opinion to associate the Nurbudda Valley with the Nagpore Territory. It would be a mutual advantage. Nagpore can do nothing without Roads, yet unless those Roads can be continued through the Saugor

District, the outlay within the Province would to a certain extent be resultless. Take, for instance, the Great Deccan Road running for 100 miles through the Province of Nagpore—unless the intermediate 130 miles of the same line between the Nagpore boundary and Jubbulpore can also be taken up, the full benefit of the measure will not be attained, and what chance has the Jubbulpore Division of obtaining the requisite funds for the completion of this line of road so long as other lines more important to the North-Western Provinces remain uncompleted or unprovided for. In the Department of Public Works the Jubbulpore Division can look for but little aid in the way of funds for lines of road, save what may be forthcoming from its own local resources, which at present are quite inadequate to anything in the shape of great progress.

6. Associated with Nagpore under the same Administration, the progress of the Nurbudda Districts would keep pace with a tract which bids fair, with the opening of the Godavery and the communication with Bombay by Rail to be at no distant date a locality as thriving and as prospering as any in India.

7. The position of Nagpore peculiarly fits it for the seat of a Central Administration. It is in the very heart of India. It forms the confines as it were of the four Presidencies (Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Agra), from each of which it is almost equi-distant. The tract lying between the Godavery and the Nurbudda with the Districts immediately to the north of the latter river might with the greatest advantage be placed under a centralized system of Government known as the Punjab system. It obtains in the four Districts of the Nagpore Province and may be readily applied to the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories, if thought desirable.

8. The simplest way of carrying out the measure would be to transfer the eight Districts now comprised in the Jubbulpore Division from the North-Western Provinces to Nagpore and to form the whole into three divisions each under a Commissioner, the whole being under a Chief Commissioner aided by a Judicial Commissioner.

9. The Head-quarters of the three Divisions should be, if possible, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Nagpore, as the three most important places throughout the length and breadth of the tract to be administered. This might interfere with the retention of the river Nurbudda as the line of Divisional demarcation—the Districts* north of Nurbudda including both Saugor and Jubbulpore—whilst those south of the river even with the addition of Chindwara (the district in the Nagpore Province above the Ghats) would be almost too small for a Divisional charge. Neither could the area and income (in the present state of the Districts) of the three Divisions be equalized so well as could be desired, but this may be immaterial. Hereafter as the importance of Raepore increases, Chutteesgarh will become the Head-quarters of a Division, with Sumbhulpore in all likelihood attached.

10. The opening of the communication from the plains of Raepore with Jubbulpore over the Rajah Dhar or Chilpen Ghats by the way of Mundlah may also necessitate a change of Division at some future period. Under present

*Saugor, Damoh,
Jubbulpore.

circumstances unless the Jhansi Division be broken up, the two following Divisions suggest themselves :—

Head-quarters.		Head quarters.	
Saugor	...	Saugor ...	Jubbulpore
		Dumoh ...	or
		Nursinghpore ...	Saugor
		Hoshungabad ...	Mundlah
or			
Jubbulpore	...	Jubbulpore ...	Nursinghpore
		Mundlah ...	or
		Seoni ...	Chindwara
		Baitool ...	Chindwara
		Chindwara ...	

If the latter, the Chief Commissioner will have to reside at Jubbulpore, and this would not be so good a head-quarters as Nagpore.

11. If the Jhansi Division were broken up on the completion of arrangements with Scindiah—Juloun and Humeerpoor being left with North-Western Provinces—then Saugor would be a central as well as an eligible spot for the Head-quarters of a Division, including Chinnderu, the remains of Jhansi, with Dumoh, and that portion of Nursinghpore lying north of the Nurbudda river. The other Division would in that case consist of the districts noted in the margin † with the Head-quarters at Jubbulpore. The area of this Division would be extensive, but not so much so as the remaining portion of the Nagpore Territory. It would, in spite of the area, be a very easy charge into the bargain, the people being easily governed. The Saugor charge would be a less easy one.

†Jubbulpore, part of Nursinghpore, Mundlah, Hoshungabad, Baitool, Seonee and Chindwara.

12. Before noting the extent and character of the agency required for the efficient conduct of the Administration, I would advert to one point deserving of consideration. I allude to the number of Treasuries now obtaining, a number which appears to me to be needlessly large and involving an amount of labour if not of expense susceptible of curtailment.

During my period of service in the Nurbudda Districts there were four Collectorates ‡, and even this number was one more than there was any necessity for—Dumoh was subordinate to Saugor, Baitool to Hoshungabad, and Seonee to Jubbulpore, the expenditure at these outstations being little more than for their fixed establishments.

‡Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad, Nursinghpore.

There should be no Collectorate save at Saugor, Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad, the surplus revenue of the Nursinghpore or Central District being sent, as noted in the margin, § the income of the District being incorporated with that of either Collectorate as might be most convenient.

§ Purgunnabs of the Into what Treasury to send.
Nursinghpore District.
Shaorpatha and Tendo Into Saugor.
Khera, North of the Nurbudda.
Sree Nugger and Into Jubbulpore.
Chindwara.
Shahpoor and Nursinghpore-Into Hoshungabad.

13. Under the Punjab system it is in every way desirable that an officer with full Judicial powers (Civil as well as Criminal) should be located in each District, but there is no valid reason why Dumoh, Seonee, Baitool, Mundlah or Nursinghpur should be treated other than as outstations, subordinate in the

Revenue Department, or at any rate in Treasury matters to the nearest Collectorate, as in the case of Nachingaon subordinate to Nagpore and Belaspur subordinate to Raepur.

On this point it becomes a question whether the number of Treasuries in the Nagpore Province might not be similarly reduced from 5 to 3, the fewer accounts current requiring to be made up the better. The accounts of the Bhundara District might certainly be incorporated with Nagpore.

14. The extent of the revised Agency recently sanctioned for the administration of the Nagpore Province is noted in the margin* : its annual cost amounts to Rs. 2,64,200. It is defective in one particular, which may here be noted. In this office letter No. 43 of 10th April 1860 reporting on the state of the Files, the nature of the Agency and the best mode of recasting it without entailing additional expense on the State, it was shown that a Court intermediate, between the Deputy Commissioner and the

		Rs.	Rs.
*1 Commissioner, and Agent, Governor-General	..	45,000	
Travelling allowance	...	3,000	
		<u>48,000</u>	
1 Personal Assistant	...	10,800	58,800
1 Judicial Commissioner	...	27,000	
Travelling allowance	...	2,000	
		<u>29,000</u>	29,000
6 Deputy Commissioners	...	1 at 18,000	
		2 " 14,400	
		2 " 12,000	
		1 " 9,000	
		<u>79,800</u>	79,800
9 Assistant Commissioners	...	†2 at 9,000	
		†3 " 7,200	
		4 " 6,000	
		<u>63,600</u>	63,600
8 Extra-Assistant Commissioners	...	1 at 6,000	
		3 " 4,800	
		1 " 3,600	
		3 " 3,000	
		<u>33,000</u>	33,000
			<u>2,64,200</u>

† In charge of the 2 subordinate stations at Nachingaon and Belaspur.

‡ One performing the duties of Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent.

Commissioner of the Territory was indispensably necessary. It was proposed that the officer presiding over this intermediate Court should be styled the Deputy Commissioner of the Province exercising the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge in the Judicial, and of a Divisional Commissioner in the Revenue Department. With a different title he would in fact have held a position corresponding with that of a Divisional Commissioner in the Punjab under the system there obtaining.

This additional Court was sanctioned by the Government Resolution of the 20th of July last, but with the intention of relieving the Commissioner of the Province altogether from Judicial matters it was ordered that the new appointment should correspond in name and authority with that of Judicial Commissioner.

If the object aimed at could in reality be obtained, the arrangement would in every respect be unobjectionable, for it is undoubtedly an advantage that the Head of the Province should be altogether relieved from the chance even of having to hear and dispose of Judicial business. As matters now stand this relief is far from complete. Supposing, for instance, a District officer disposes of a Civil suit exceeding in value 5,000 rupees, the Judicial Commissioner on appeal

reversing his decision, the special appeal must of necessity lie to the Commissioner of the Province. So also in Criminal cases where the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner commits a case to the Higher Court and the Judge's decision is appealed against, the Commissioner of the Province must, when necessary, take up the appeal.

For this reason, knowing that the Province within its present limits could afford but one Court between the District Officer and the Head of the Territory, I proposed that the Presiding Officer of that Court should in reality exercise powers corresponding exactly with those of a Divisional Commissioner under the Punjab system, intending the Commissioner of the Province to preside over the Court of last instance in all Departments.

There is no objection wherever to the present arrangement except in cases wherein the Judge's decision in a Criminal case is appealed against or wherein his decision in appeal on the Civil side does not uphold the decision of the Deputy Commissioner appealed against, thereby leaving the door open for a special appeal.

15. The amalgamation of the Saugor Districts with those of Nagpore will remedy this defect, if such it can be called, for with three Divisions the office of the Judicial Commissioner would correspond exactly with the same appointment in Oudh and the Punjab.

	Rs.
Present cost of the Jubbulpore Division	3,46,600
Deduct for the Juloun District and four Assistants employed on Settlement duty.	1,02,600
Total	<u>2,44,000</u>
Add present cost of the Nagpore Agency	2,64,200
Total	<u>5,08,200</u>
Revised scale proposed by Government	4,34,000
Deduct for the Jhansi Division	1,35,800
Total	<u>2,98,200</u>
Add present cost of the Nagpore Agency	2,64,200
Total	<u>5,62,400</u>

For details, see Table B.

16. The present cost of the administration of the Jubbulpore Division within its present limits as obtained from the Government despatch No. , dated , disposing of Mr. Rickett's report is noted on the margin, whilst the revised scale as proposed by the Government would amount of Rs. 2,98,200 which, added to the present cost of the Nagpore Territory, would give an aggregate of Rs. 5,62,400.

17. The following Agency would in my opinion be required for the Civil administration of the amalgamated Districts:--

- 1 Chief Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent with a Secretary.
- 1 Judicial Commissioner.
- 16 Deputy Commissioners.
- 14 Assistant Commissioners and 18 Extra-Assistant Commissioners.

18. The salaries of the 16 Deputy Commissioners should be assigned to the 16 Districts as under—

		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Nagpore ...	...	20,000	
2	Saugor ...	...	18,000	
			<hr/>	38,000
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	14,400	
4	Hoshangabad ...	...	14,400	
5	Raepore ...	...	14,400	
6	Chanda ...	...	14,400	
			<hr/>	57,600
7	Dumoh ...	...	12,000	
8	Nursinghpore ...	...	12,000	
9	Chindwara ...	...	12,000	
10	Bhundara ...	...	12,000	
			<hr/>	48,000
11	Mandla ...	...	9,000	
12	Baitool ...	...	9,000	
13	Seonee ...	...	9,000	
14	Nachingaon ...	...	9,000	
15	Godavery District ...	...	9,000	
16	Belaspur ...	...	9,000	
			<hr/>	54,000

Of these 6 the officers in charge of four are styled Deputy Commissioners and the remaining two (Belaspur and Nachingaon) may be allowed the same designation; otherwise all should be looked upon as 1st class Assistant Commissioners.

19. Of the 14 Assistant Commissioners, six should be on Rs. 600 and the remaining 8 on Rs. 500, provided they are exercising the powers of Joint Magistrate; otherwise Rs. 400.

20. Of the Extra-Assistant Commissioners there should be—

	Rs.	Rs.
3 on	500	1,500
4 "	400	1,600
5 "	300	1,500
6 "	250	1,500
		<hr/>
		6,100

21. The number of Tehseeldars required for the Jubbulpore Division, I am unable to say with precision, not having the Civil and Criminal statistics of the past few years at hand to refer to. There would be three grades of Tehseeldars as in the Nagpore Province, the scale of salary being Rs. 175, Rs. 150 and Rs. 125, respectively, according to the area, income and amount of work to be performed.

22. The salary of the Judicial Commissioner might be Rs. 36,000 with the usual travelling allowances—the Divisional Commissioners receiving Rs. 30,000 with the travelling allowance given to a Civil and Sessions Judge, *viz.*, Rs. 2,000 per annum.

23. The salary of the Chief Commissioner might be placed on the footing proposed by the Government in the despatch already quoted, *viz.*, Rs. 50,000 per annum with a Sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem. On this point I would observe that the expenses of the Commissioner of a Province whilst on Circuit are very heavy and in no way met by the travelling allowance of Rs. 250 now sanctioned.

24. The cost of the Agency according to the foregoing would be as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Chief Commissioner and Agent, Governor-General.	50,000		
Sumptuary allowance	6,000		
1 Secretary to the Chief Commissioner at Rs. 1,750.		56,000	
1 Judicial Commissioner, Rs. 3,000 with travelling allowances Rs. 2,000.		21,000	77,000
3 Divisional Commissioners, at each, 32,000 x 3 Rs. 2,500 with Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance.			38,000
	Rs.	Rs.	
16 Deputy Commissioners	{ 1 at 20,000	20,000	
	{ 1 " 18,000	18,000	
	{ 4 " 14,400	57,600	
	{ 4 " 12,000	48,000	
Corresponding with the Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.	{ 6 " 9,000	54,000	
			1,97,600
14 Assistant Commissioners	{ 6 " 7,200	43,000	
	{ 8 " 6,000	48,000	
			91,200
18 Extra-Assistant Commissioners	{ 3 " 6,000	18,000	
	{ 4 " 4,800	19,200	
	{ 5 " 3,600	18,000	
	{ 6 " 3,000	18,000	
			73,200
			5,73,000
			Monthly ... 47,750

It will thus be seen that on the score of expense but little objection can be urged against the proposed measures, whilst in every other respect the amalgamation contemplated will, so far as I am able to judge, be beneficial.

25. This Memorandum may be appropriately concluded with a few words on the Military occupation of the tracts in question. It may be argued that in the event of Saugor, Jubbulpore and Nagpore being formed into a Chief Commissionership the Military force required by the Local Administration should belong to the same Presidency, a course which would involve either a withdrawal of the Madras Troops south of the Godavery, or else their reoccupation of the Districts north of the Nurbudda. I would not advocate such a course. It would at once be much less expensive and far more politic to leave the country north of the Nurbudda in the occupation of Troops from the Bengal Presidency under the command of a Brigadier located at Saugor, the country south of the river remaining as at present with the Madras Troops, the Brigadier Commanding being located at Kamptee. This would be preferable to forming the whole into one large division with detached commands. It will readily be admitted that with Brigades at Saugor on the borders of Bundelkund and at Kamptee on the Great Deccan Road nothing can well touch Jubbulpore, and, considering the central position of the Districts (situated as they are in the very heart of India) a Military Force comprising Native Troops from opposite quarters might be thought preferable to having them all from the same Presidency. As regards the adjustment of the Military charges in the Public Accounts, it seems to me immaterial to which Presidency the Troops in occupation may belong.

RESOLUTION.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, POLITICAL.

Camp Allahabad, the 2nd November 1861.

The Governor-General in Council having had under consideration the administrative arrangements of the Province of Nagpore, and those of the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories, resolves that the time has arrived for consolidating these several Districts under one Central jurisdiction.

2. The existing form of Administration does not present that unity, completeness and efficiency which are requisite in order that justice may be done to the condition and prospects of Territories so largely capable of improvement. The Nagpore Province has heretofore been administered by a Commissioner, acting under the direct orders of the Supreme Government. But with a Province situated as Nagpore, the control exercised by the Supreme Government is necessarily remote and therefore slow, whilst the Commissioner being occupied with details, Political, Fiscal and Judicial, cannot devote his full care to greater measures of improvement, and to matters of general importance. The Saugor and Nurbudda Territories have at various times been transferred from one Government to another. They were originally under the Supreme Government. Subsequently they were placed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra. Again, in 1842, the general control of them was vested in a Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent in direct communication with the Supreme Government, while the supervision of Fiscal and Judicial affairs remained with the Sudder Board and Sudder Court at Agra respectively. Again, at a later date, the general jurisdiction was once more entrusted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces under which it has continued up to the present time.

3. The position, however, of the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories is such as to prevent their receiving from any existing Local Government that measure of care and attention which Territories more favourably situated have never wanted. Their geographical situation separates them more or less widely from the Headquarters of all the Local Governments in India, excepting only that of Nagpore. Between them and all other nearest British Provinces there intervene, at most points, either foreign country or hilly waste tracts, rendering access difficult. In all directions, save one, there is a want of good lines of communication to connect them with neighbouring British Territory. Such comparative distance and isolation, not only cause delay in reference and correspondence, but preclude these Territories from being visited by the Head of the Local Government and by the inspecting Authorities of the several Departments so frequently as other places more centrally situated. No amount of activity and energy on the part of a Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, or on that of his Chief Officers, can altogether overcome this disadvantage.

4. On the other hand the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, conjoined with the Province of Nagpore, form a compact area of about ninety thous and square miles, with a population of more than six millions of souls, and revenues amounting in the total to about three-quarters of a million sterling per annum. And although within the limits of this area some varieties of race, language and custom exist, yet many of the districts, tribes and classes which it comprises are either quite homogeneous, or have a strong resemblance and affinity to each other; whilst they differ for most part from those which are found in the other Provinces of the Bengal Presidency. Moreover all the Districts of this united area, though many of them are inconveniently segregated from the Local Government under which they are at present placed, possess comparative facility of communication with each other, and with a centre of Government which shall be common to all.

5. Therefore, the Governor-General in Council holding firstly, that it is desirable that the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories should cease to be administered as an adjunct to the North-Western Provinces and that they should possess an Administration sufficient in itself, and permanent in its nature, and secondly, that these Territories may be joined with the Province of Nagpore under one Local Government with the greatest advantage to the management of the resources and to the development of the capabilities of the whole area, has resolved to constitute a separate Chief Commissionership from the Nagpore Province and the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories to be designated the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces and to be administered by a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, under the orders of the Supreme Government, on a system similar, in most respects, to that which exist in the Punjab and in Oude.

6. The following Districts, as they now exist, will be comprised in the Central Provinces :—

Nagpore,	}	Nagpore Province.
Chanda,		
Bhundara,		
Chhindwara,		
Raipur (Chuteesgarh),		
Seroncha,		
with dependences of Bastar and Khuronde,	}	
Saugor,	}	Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.
Dumoh,		
Jubbulpore,		
Mundla,		
Secnee,		
Bailool,		
Nursinghpore,		
Hoshungabad,	}	

7. The Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General for the Central Provinces will be assisted by a Secretary, a Judicial Commissioner, three Divisional Commissioners, and a Staff of Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners, according to the subjoined scale :—

Chief Commissioner (with allowances) per annum,	Rs. 56,000
Secretary " " "	" 21,000
Judicial Commissioner (with travelling allowance) "	" 38,000
3 Commissioners, each at Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 250 travelling allowance, or in all	Rs. 33,000 per annum each.
4 First Class Deputy Commissioners, at Rs. 18,000 per annum each.	
4 Second Class Deputy Commissioners, at Rs. 14,400 each.	
4 Third Class Deputy Commissioners, at Rs. 12,000 each.	
4 Fourth Class Deputy Commissioners (corresponding to Assistants), at Rs. 8,400 each.	
6 Assistant Commissioners, at Rs. 7,200 each.	
* 8 Assistant Commissioners, at Rs. 4,800 each per annum.	
3 Extra-Assistants at Rs. 6,000 each.	
4 Do. do. at " 4,800 do.	
5 Do. do. at " 3,600 do.	
6 Do. do. at " 3,000 do.	

* NOTE.—Assistants on entering the Commission will receive Rs. 400 per mensem, but after passing the higher standard of examination and being vested with full powers, will receive an additional allowance to Rs. 100 until their promotion to the Rs. 600 grade.

8. The above officers will severally exercise the same powers as those exercised by officers of the same designation in the Punjab and Oude.

9. The distribution of the existing Districts into Commissionerships and Deputy Commissionerships, and the appointment or otherwise of Inspecting or Directing Officers for the several Departments, such as the Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector of Jails, and the like, will be matters for future consideration.

SCHEDULE.

		Rs.	Rs.
Chief Commissioner	...	56,000	
Secretary	...	21,000	
Judicial Commissioner	...	38,000	
3 Commissioners at Rs. 33,000	...	99,000	2,14,000
4 Deputy Commissioners at	18,000	72,000	
4 Do. do.	14,400	57,600	
4 Do. do.	12,000	48,000	
4 Do. do.	8,400	33,600	2,09,800
6 Assistant Commissioners at	7,200	43,200	
8 Do. do.	4,800	40,400	83,600
3 Extra-Assistant Commissioners at	6,000	18,000	
4 Do. do.	4,800	19,200	
5 Do. do.	3,600	18,000	
6 Do. do.	3,000*	18,000	
			73,200
			<u>5,82,600</u>

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be sent for information and guidance to the Government, North-Western Provinces, the Commissioner of Nagpore, and the Financial Department.

H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 177, Fort William, the 12th December 1861.

From—H. M. DURAND, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

With reference to the Resolution of this Government, dated the 2nd ultimo, regarding the formation of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that orders may be issued by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor for the transfer to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of those districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories which are specified in paragraph 6 of the Resolution.

No. 178.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for information.

FORT WILLIAM :

The 12th December 1861. }

H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.





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